THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1863.

as tone held towards the members of a Court who. octing under the solemn sanctions of their oaths. dventured to render a verdict which, it must be resumed, they supposed to be justified by the law nd the facts of the case, but which, it appears, ras not modulated according to the Secretary's lonesptions of military justice. The style of the rder, though much more remarkable for its pas-Son than its force, is important only for the light sheds on the spirit and temper with which the has been construed and applied by the reviewhg authority in this case.

We propose to confine ourselves entirely to a brief ramination of the legal aspects presented by the peretary's review of the sentence rendered by 22 Court. And in order to give precision to our aquiry, we waive all question in this article as to the right of a General Court Martial to take juris listion of an offence committed by a citizen of laryland, which, the Secretary holds, was lawfully asticiable under the act of Congress approved July 7, 1862. The confusion of the times has led to strange confusion of ideas as to the relations of ne civil and military tribunals which are charged ith the administration of "justice" at the pre-

Every member of the Court Martial which is so werely rebuked by Mr. STANTON took the folwing outh :

"You do swear that you will well and truly try and de "You do swear that you will well and truly try and dermine, according to evidence, the matter before you, beveen the United States of America and the prisoner to
b tried; and that you will duly administer justice, accordg to the provisions of an 'act establishing rules and arcles for the government of the armies of the United
tates,' without partiality, favor, or affection; and, if any
'Abt shall arise not explained by said articles, according
your conscience, the best of your understanding, and the
ustom of war in like cases."

Cashell, a citizen of Maryland, was arraigned der the 57th of the "Rules and Articles for government of the armics of the United States." hat article is as follows :

"Whosoever shall be convicted of holding corresponsee with or giving intelligence to the enemy, either di-ctly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other pun-iment as shall be ordered by the sentence of the Court artial."

The members of the Court-Martial in this case, asisting of Major Gen. Hitchcock as President. d of Brigadier Generals Morell, Abercrombie, atch, and Meredith, found, on their oaths, that, ording to the evidence as they understood it, shell, while guilty of the literal charge and speications alleged against him, had not given inligence to the enemy "with that criminal den which the law contemplates as the animus of reach of the 57th article of war;" and, in consiration of this modifying fact, the court, as they preciated the evidence, very properly refused to and simply ordered the prisoner to be "adte out "any other punishment." They were de the judges of the law and evidence in the stood the bearings and purport of each would we been to convict themselves of perjary. And , for failing to find otherwise than they did, sir "action" is subjected by the Secretary of ar, the reviewing officer, to an "expression of ong disapproval;" and, in further most signifi-at token of his displeasure, the General Courtfar below its duty, was summarily dissolved. A eser insult was never put upon honorable men, or functions as both judges and jurors in a itary tribunal.

It is not for us to pronounce any opinion on the rits of the verdict rendered by the Court-Marin the case of Cashell. We did not hear the dence. We have not the record before us. We or duly appreciate the evidence in the ca e. ect our inquiry to this simple question of law

We remark, then, that if, in the judgment of Secretary, the members of this Court-Martial, pite of the carefulness inspired by the solema Cashell can be explained only on the presump- the case of Cashell is in the following words: that he deemed the lenient sentence of the to have resulted from a criminal delinquency the evidence and his interpretation of the law icorrect, (which we by no means do except for sake of stronger argument,) we have still to end of stronger argument, we have still to end of stronger argument, and the end of stronger arguments are stronger arguments. why were not the court favored with the benof his suggestions before a stigma was placed

disapproval and orders, it becomes his duty to peruse, in the most careful manner, the record of the court, and to ascertain any error which may have been admitted. Or should the record be found perfect in all its parts, be is to signify his decision thereon, and give his orders accordingly. But if any mistake or error in the conduct of the trial be presented to view, the proceedings of the court may sent back to them for revision."

THE CASE OF CASHELL.

The reader will find in another part of to-day's elligencer a copy of the "Orders" promulgated y the Secretary of War, under date of the 30th litimo, in rebuke of a General Court Martial for heir finding in the case of Hazel B. Cashell, a itizen of Maryland, arraigned before them on the harge of "giving intelligence to the enemy."

In commenting on this "order" we do not design to animadvert on the temper by which it eems to have been inspired, or on the accrbity of ae tone held towards the members of a Court who,

"The officer who directs a court-martial to re-convene to reconsider its original op nion, points out, at the same time, the particular cause which makes a reconsideration and care the reasons upon which the former opinion rested. The principal cause for requiring courts martial to revise their judgments is where an insufficient or undue weight has been given to the testimony, and the custom of war; or where an exorbitant, inadequate, or illegal punishment has been awarded.

"But it must be remembered that a court-martial, on revision, caenot alter or obliterate any of its proceedings, or expunge any recorded testimony. Nor after the record of a judicial proceeding has been made up can it be in any manner altered, though additions may be made to it. It thence follows that the original finding, or sentence, cannot be effaced, but that the revised opinion is merely an addition to the original record."

We heard much a short time ago about the reconsider to reconsider the court is therefore bound to re-examine time, the particular cause which makes a reconsider tation necessary; and the court is therefore bound to re-examine time, the particular cause which makes a reconsider tation necessary; and the court is therefore bound to re-examine time, the particular cause which makes a reconsider tation necessary; and the court is therefore bound to re-examine time, the particular cause which makes a reconsider tation necessary; and the court is therefore bound to re-examine time, the pa "The officer who directs a court-martial to re-conve

We heard much a short time ago about the respect that was due to the decisions of Courts Martial, however much they might sometimes disappoint the expectations or wound the sensibilities of certain people. But what confidence can the multitude be expected to have in such tribunals when the sworn verdiet rendered by one like this is so contemptuously discarded by the Secretary of War?

And if this summary dissolution of the late Court Martial was hard in its reflection on the individual members composing it, what shall we say on the subject committed to its care. The report as to its bearing on the officers who have been called is preliminary, because, as the members of the to compose a new Court? They are now given to understand that, when they swear " well and truly to try and determine according to evidence" the matters brought before them, and to administer iustice "without partiality, favor, or affection," they must also take into account the displeasure of the Secretary of War in case they should find on their oaths a verdict which does not comport with his views of the law and facts involved in any case. We cannot for a moment imagine that any highminded officer will suffer himself to be intimidated by such an apprehension of official displeasure, but what in all likelihood will be the public estimate of great and radical industrial and domestic change, the decisions rendered by a Court summoned under such malign auspices?

The Secretary of War by his order in this case has done more than signify his disapproval of tive has been assumed to the disadvantage of the prisoner. The rulings of our military jurisprudence on this head may be read in the following résume of the practice of both the War and Navy Depart- of freedmen. This bureau they think, should be ments We quote from an opinion of Mr. John Y. Mason on "the power of the President to mitigate was Attorney General in the year 1845. (Opinions of Attorney Generals, vol. 4, p. 446:)

"At the War Department it has always been considered "At the War Department it has always been considered that the Executive has not the power, by way of mitigation, to substitute a different punishment for that inflicted by sentence of a court martial—the general rule being that the mit gated sent-nee must be a part of the punishment decreed. In 1890 Mr. Wirt gave an opinion recognising this rule, but made a substitution of a different punishment for the sentence of death an exception; and he places it on the ground that capital punishment can only be mitigated by a change of punishment. In the navy toe practical construction has not been uniform. I have procured and carefully examined the most approved authorities on the subject of military law and courts-martial; and the the subject of military law and courts-martial; and the at the penalty of death to an offence which, as (peges 236-7:) The sovereign may either cause the set by believed, lacked the element of criminal innished," as, with their views, they not only had ight to do, but as it was their sworn duty to do, der the 57th article, which authorized them to that inflicted by the rentence quod omne majus continet

"When an officer is brought to trial, and is sentence to be punished, the Executive may mitigate the severity of that punishment; but there is a guide—the discretion is se, and to have found otherwise than they unment of the court. It must inflict a part of the punis ment awarded by the judgment, with the exception those cases in which there is no degree, as where the whole punishment must be inflicted, or no part of it can be. Such is the case with a sentence of death.

In the case of Cashell there is commutation of the sentence, not by way of mitigation, (which is itself held in the past practice of the War Deartial which, according to his notions, had fallen partment to be unlawful,) but commutation by way of aggravation. A penalty which has no sanction of the court is substituted for their senthe necessary implication is that they had been | tence by the arbitrary decree of the Secretary in minally dereliet in the performance of their handing him over for new trial by the civil authori- to maintain his new rights and protect himself

By what principle of law or equity can this this point they say; man be put a second time in jeopardy of his life for the same offence? The Constitution of the United States is express in its prohibition of such an anomaly. There is only one theory on which per before heard of the man's name. But, if Cashell can be legally tried a second time, and that assume that the court did not rightly apply the before a civil tribunal, for the same grave offence on the charge of which he was arraigned bewas the first and only duty of the Secretary fore the late Court-Martial, and that theory is, War as the reviewing officer? We purpose to that the proceedings of the late Court-Martial in his case were null and void from beginning to end, by law; but the defect may have been, to a certain exand would have been so declared by the reviewing officer

But, however true this theory might be in point of law, it cannot be applied to this case in point spite of the carefulness inspired by the solema of law, it cannot be applied to this case in point of fact, for the illegality of the late trial is not pleaded, nor is it capable of being pleaded by Mr. ision "unwarranted by the law and the testi-Stanton as the ground on which Cashell is to py," it was his duty to send their proceedings be tried a second time. He is to be put in a to them for revision, and not to assume at "jeopardy" before another tribunal simply because "icopardy" before another tribunal simply because that their failure to take his view of the case the one whose ordeal he has passed dealt too ang from a culpable maladministration of mil's lenicatly with him in the estimation of the rejustice. It is perfectly competent for the re- viewing officer. The Article of the Constitution wing officer to order such a reconsideration, and of the United States which is so comprehensively omission of the Secretary to do so in the case violated by the actual and proposed proceedings in

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other wise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indic ment of a grand jury, except in cases arraing in the land than an erroneous view of the matter in or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in Admitting that Mr. Stanton's appreciation time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be sub

It has been held by Attorney General Grundy

p. 898.*) But we have never heard of an instance in which, for the same offence, a party has twice been put in jeopardy of his life, once before a military tribunal and once before a civil court, and in which the jurisdiction of the latter was brought in only to supplement the inadequate justice supposed by a reviewing officer to have been meted out by the former. If such things can be done in this land and in this age it is obvious that we have entered into an entirely new sphere of legal

*Mr. Wirt, while he was Attorney General, held that under certain specified circumstances a new trial by Court-Martial might be ordered in behalf of an officer who, it clearly appeared from subsequent developments, had had something less than justice done him by the military tribunal originally charged with his case, but this principle, he added, " can never by any possibility operate against officers." (Opinions of Attorneys General, vol. 1, p. 241.)

GOVERNMENT OF FREEDMEN.

A commission, consisting of Messrs. Robt. Dale Owen, James McKaye, and Saml. G. Howe, was appointed some time ago by the Secretary of War to inquire into the condition and capabilities of the African freedmen who, in the progress of the war and in pursuance of the policy adopted by the Government, are brought within our military lines. This Commission, which has its office in the city of New York, has just made a preliminary report Commission state, their "researches and investigations have not yet been sufficiently extended and thorough to justify them in suggesting a definite system for the ultimate solution of one of the gravest social problems ever presented to a Government." Certain measures, however, they suggest, are, in the present emergency, evidently demanded, not merely from considerations of common humanity, to alleviate the sufferings caused to non-combatant laborers by the forced derangement of industry consequent upon our military operations, but also in virtue of the fact that a every hour in progress, "and ultimately involving the eradication of a labor system which has been the growth of more than two centuries, needs, for a time to which we cannot yet assign a definite the sentence pronounced by the late Court. He limit, to be, to a certain extent, facilitated and dihas commuted that sentence by changing it from rected by Governmental assistance and control." the admonition ordered by the Court into a new trial Foreseeing that the work upon which the present under the act of July 17, 1862. It has been a Administration has entered in seeking to remodel question whether the verdict of a Court Martial the "labor system" of the South is one to whose can be commuted even in favor of the party ar- duration "we cannot yet assign a definite limit," raigned. The case of Cashell, we venture to af- and that it needs to be "facilitated and directed firm, is the first instance in watch such a preroga- by Governmental assistance and control," the members of the Commission propose to establish a distinct Bureau of the National Government which shall be charged with the superintendence substantially separate from and (except when military exigencies intervene) independent of the orsentences of Court Martial," delivered while he dinary military administration of the army; and, in confirmation of this view, they state that, being endanger a conflict of authorities," they have taken pains to submit this feature to Generals commanding departments whenever they had opportunity—as to Gen Schenck, at Baltimore; to Gen. Dix, at Fortress Monroe; to Gen. Viele, at Norfolk; to Gen. Peck, at Suffolk; to Gen. Hunter, at Hilton Head; and to Gen. Saxton, at Beaufort. Each of these officers, they add, "when such a separation was suggested, approved it in

> We can readily understand that all our military ommanders find themselves greatly embarrassed by the negro policy which it has become a part of their duty to administer while conducting their active operations, and as it is known to us, from testimony of the most trustworthy kind, that the lowing letter to Mr. FAXON, the Chief Clerk of the Navy homeless refugees gathered within our lines at Department: several points have already fallen into the greatest destitution, and become a moral pest to themselves and our soldiers, it is to be hoped that the Government may speedily devise some system for the relief and protection of this unfortunate race, so far as the fortunes of war shall bring them under its control. Thus far the experiment upon which the Administration has entered is so incomplete and unsatisfactory that the Commission regard it as an open question whether the freedman will be able against undue ascendancy from the white race. On

"The two labor systems—namely, that of involuntary slave labor and that of free compensated labor—are, in spirit and in result, so thoroughly at variance that the transition from the one to the other by four millions of people cannot safely be left undirected and uncared for, to work itself out, drifting on at hap-hazard, according to the chance setting of the current of daily events. The the phance setting of the current of daily events. transition has not yet so far propeeded, nor have its effects as fully developed themselves as to supply reliable data whereupon to base a judgment as to the exact extent or duration of the guardianship which the new freedmen may require. The system of apprenticeship in the English West Indes appears to have worked badly, and was by law; but the detect may have been, to a certain ex-tent, in its details; as to all which the Commission hope hereafter to be able satisfactorily to report. The question remains open whether, and how soon, the American freed-man, with the dependence engendered by the slave system still clinging to him—and, what is worse, weighed down in his efforts to rise by that prejudice which prompts men to despise whoever has long been their inferior—will be able peacefully to maintain his new rights, and to protect himself against undue accepdancy and imposition from the white man. Coming into competition with another rac white man. Coming into competition with another race—
the most energetic probably in the world—for the first
time in the history of our country, on something like
equal terms, he will, if left to himself, be overborne and
crushed. And if he should be, will he bear it as patiently in his capacity as a freedman as he has borne it under sub-

It is in view of such unsolved problems forced upon the country by the policy which has been adopted in the conduct of the war that the Commission recommend the erection of a special department, to be charged with the regulation and care of freedmen. The organization proposed for this end will be found in another column, contain- but little if any before. ing an extract from the Commission's preliminary report under this head. The complexity of the machinery will not fail to strike overy mind, but it is a very complicated subject which the Commis-

sion were called to handle. THE DEAFT.-Infinite ill-feeling is provoked in New their official characters? On this point we don't constitution and Practice of res-Martial." We quote from pp. 203, 4, 5 of work:

When the proceedings of a court-martial are submitted

The Daaft.—Infinite ill-feeling is provoked in New England by the publication of exempts with their deformities and silneuts. The exposure is not agreeable; in many cases it is a positive injury. The law does not require it, and it is not easy to conceive what useful object is attained by it. "It does seem," says the Springfield Republican, an Administration paper, "as if the War Department made it a prime object to exasperate the people, and to make the loyal support of the Government as difficult as possible."—Boston Herald.

MR. LAIRD AND SECRETARY WELLES.

sandid letter addressed to Mr. Senator SUMNER by Secretary Welles, in which the latter distinctly denied that any application had been made by his authority, directly or indirectly, for the construction or purchase in England or any other country of vessels of war to be used in the United States Navy. This explicit denial was drawn out by an assertion of Mr. Laird, the English ship-builder, to the effect that he had been applied to by the United States Government to construct vessels for We give elsewhere in to-day's paper the anonymous correspondence by the publication of which Mr. Laird has sought to substantiate his assertion before the British public, but which, on its face,

only serves to show that he was misled when he supposed that his unnamed correspondent was officially authorized to make the overtures which form the subject of discussion. Mr. Laird's correspondent was evidently much more officious than official. We also publish to-day a letter of the Hon. C. B. Sedgwick relating to the same topic, and which entirely confirms the representations of the Secretary, though in this country no additional testimony was needed to corroborate the frank statements of Mr. Welles. Mr. Sedgwick, as our readers will remember, was called to take cognizance of these topics because of his official position in the last Congress as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House of Representa-

GEN. ROSECRANS'S DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Rosecrans has issued a salutary order to his troops. He bids them use all their efforts to secure Tensee from robbers and guerrillas, and by good order and by earnest words, as well as by active co-operation, to aid their "unfortunate fellow-citizens in Middle Tennessee in restoring law, and securing its protection to persons and property, the right of every free people." He adds:

"Remember, we fight for common rights; what we ask for ourselves we willingly accord to others. Freedom under the Constitution and laws of our country—the country of Washington and Jackson.

"Assure Tennesseans of this; assure them that, foreseeing the waste and suffering that must ensue from a state of anarchy, you stand ready to aid them in re-establishing and maintaining civil order. Tell them to be a sufficient or the state of anarchy, you stand ready to aid them in re-establishing.

and maintaining civil order. Tell them to assert their former rights against an arbitrary and cruel revolutionary party that has ruined their State, impoverished their families, rendered their slave property insecure, if not altogether valueless: dragged their sons, fathers, and brothers from home, and caused their blood to be shed for an insane project, the success of which would be the proclamation of interminal them. tion of interminable war and the death knell of State rights s well as individual freedom; and if they are willing to help thems: lves, give them every assistance and protection in person and property consistent with your military

Gen. Rosecrans proclaims that stragglers and marau ders, who go about pillaging, are to be regarded and treated as brigands. Rebel deserters, conscript agents, and prisoners of war, who desire to abandon the rebellion, can be paroled as prisoners of war and allowed to go home on giving reasonable security for good behavior. Those who will not do so must leave the State. Persons desiring to vote, or exercise other rights of citizenship, may take the oath of allegiance, unless the commanding officer in the district has reason to suspect them of fraudulent designs.

RECONSTRUCTION IN TENNESSEE. Considerable inquiry has been made in Tennessee as to he time when civil government will be re-established in that State, and as to the policy and purposes of the Federal Government and its agents in that quarter on this imspecially desirous to propose no plan which might portant matter. In response to such inquiries, the Nashville Union is "officially authorized" to state that Gov. Johnson purposes issuing writs of election for a Legislature at the very earliest practicable day; that is, when the progress of our military operations is such that loyal citizens can go to the polls in safety. The Union adds:

"The delay in issuing writs of election hitherto has been, as all intelligent observers must have seen, not a matter of choice, but of inexorable and painful necessity. Practically, it has been impossible to hold Union mass meetings of the people, or go through the form of an election in one fifth of the counties of Tennessee. We doubt whether any of those who have been most urgent for unqualified terms, usually adding that it would be any time within the past twelve months, have run the risk the greatest relief to themselves to be freed from of making pecches for the Union and against the rebel all care and responsibility in regard to refugees." Government at any precinct ten miles f om a Federal en-

LETTER FROM HON. C. B. SEDGWICK.

The attention of the Hon. C. B. SEDGWICK, Chairman Representatives, having been called to the representations

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New York, Aug. 9, 1863. WM. FAXON, Esq , Chief Clerk Navy Department: DEAR SIR: I was sorry not to be able to see you again washington. I wanted to say that I have a full recoi-

ion of all that matter of Laird's building ships for us. may have passed from Mr. Welles's memo At the special session (July, 1861) Mr. J. Howard, of New York, came to see me, as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and produced sundry drawings, specifica-tions, estimates, &c. &c. from the Lairds, saying that he came at their instance to make these proposals to the Navy Department. I told him to go to the Secretary, which he did, and he told me that Mr. Welles declined cutering into any negotiation about it. Mr Howard was not very well pleased with the result. I saw him several

I presume it is correspondence with him which Laird has published, although I have not seen it. The truth is he was an agent of Laird's, not in any sense of the Navy Department. If not Laird's agent he was a mere vo'unteer, perhaps expecting a commission from Laird, bu he was furnished by him in advance with plans, estimates, &c. I am, very truly yours.
C. B. SEDGWICK.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The Louisville Journal says that as far as heard from the next General Assembly of Kentucky will be composed is follows: Senate, thirty-one Union, with six districts to hear from ; House, sixty-eight Union and two Secessionists. with thirty counties to hear from. Mr. Bramlette's majority for Governor, as far as heard

rom, exceeds 40,000 votes.

The returns thus far received show that the following gentlemen will represent Kentucky in the Thirty-eighth Congress: 1. Lucien Anderson G. Clay Smith,
 Brutus J. Clay,
 Wm H. Randall,

3. †Henry Grider, 4. †Aaron Harding, 5. †Robert Mallory, 9. tW. H Wadsworth. [tRe elected.]

tGeo. H. Yeaman,

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN. BEDFORD SPRINGS, AUGUST 7, 1863.

Editors of the Philadelphia Age : There is no truth in he special despatch from Vicksburg to the St. Louis Democrat, now going the rounds of the papers, alleging the existence of a correspondence between J. ff. Davis and Ex-President Buchanan, imputing disloyalty to the latter. Mr. Buchanan never received a letter from J. ff Davis on the subject to which it refers, nor did he ever address a reply to Mr. Davis, as is alleged. They had no correspondence of any kin i since Mr. Buchanan's inauguration, and

McCLELLAN'S REPORTS.

It is stated that the full reports of Gen. McClellan have been received at Washington. They embrace the famous Peninsula and Maryland campaigns, with all the facts, figures, instructions, orders, manifestoes, and letters. The preliminary reports have already been given, but those net received form a complete and thorough record of two of the most memorable campaigns known in our history. Why not publish them at once? The people have been surfeited with all sorts of documents, from all sorts of committees, good, bad, and indifferent, and are now eagery looking forward to the publication of the true history of McClellan's campaigns, and their expectations should be gratified .- Philadelphia Sunday Transcript.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

We published on Saturday last the explicit and Information has been received in this city from the Army of the Potomac saying that Brigadier General Gou verneur K. Warren, Chief of Topographical Engineers has been promoted to a Major Generalship.

Brigadie: General Patrick, Provost Marshal General o the Army of the Potomac, has obtained a short leave of absence to attend to private business, it being the first time since his entry into the volunteer service that he has been absent from his arduous duties. Deputy Provost Marshal sharpe acts in his stead.

No movement of a general character has occurred for some time. The weather is intensely hot, the earth dry and parched, and man and beast are glad to seek the cooling shade.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE-CHARLESTON NEWS. FORTRESS MONROE, AUGUST 10 .- The United States gunboat Western World, Captain Gregory, arrived this norning from Morehead City, North Carolina, with the prize steamer Kate in tow. The Kate is an English built steamer, recent'y captured while attempting to run the

blockade from Wilmington. The United States transport s'eamer Flora, W. A. Booth commander, arrived last evening from off Charleston. They report having left Port Royal on Friday, the 7th, and passed close by Charleston at eleven o'clock that evening. Heard heavy and rapid firing. The bombarding was between Fort Sumter and Morris Island, and the sky was brilliantly illuminated by the shell.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, AUGUST 11 .- Gun-boats are being prepared co-operate with Gen. Steele's expedition into Arkansas. Vicksburg is being put in a complete sauitary condition. Rations are still issued daily to upwards of ten thousand inhabitants.

The reconnoissance under Major Warden, of Gen. Ran som's staff, to Woodville, seventy miles from Natchez. destroyed five locomotives, forty-three platform and twelve passenger cars; burnt a rebel cotton factory at Woodville, and also cotton and manufactured goods to the amount of \$200,000

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 12 -The sloop-of-war Vandalis for Portsmouth, the steam corvette Connecticut, on a cruise for pirates, and the ship Kittatinny, for the blockade, sailed last night.

Admiral Farragut will leave to-morrow for Washington at the invitation of the Secretary of the Navy. A man-of-war is reported outside, probably the Brook yn, which is hourly expected from the Gu'f.

RE-NOMINATION OF MR. CRISFIELD. BALTIMORE, AUGUST 12 .- The Hon. John W. Crisfield as been nominated for re-election to Congress by the

Union men of the first district of Maryland. THE IOWA EXCITEMENT SUBSIDED.

MUSCATINE, (IOWA,) Aug. 11 -The latest advices re ort that the excitement in Keokuk county has subsidpon the arrival of the military from Davenport the insurgents dispersed. The Unionists prominent in shooting Folley were arrested and bound over. Some arrests of nsurgents had been made and others will be. Most of he military have returned. One company from this place

EXEMPTION FROM DRAFT IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, AUGUST 11 .- The Council last night pass manimously an ordinance providing for an appropriation for bounties for volunteers to act as substitutes for drafted men who are unable to leave their homes or to raise the

MORE SUTLERS' WAGONS CAPTURED. Official information was received at Gen. Heintzelman nesdquarters yesterday morning of the capture of ten or a dozen sutlers' wagons on Tuesday evening, about six o'clock, near Accotink bridge, by Moseby guerrillas. Our

orces at once set out in pursuit AN EXPEDITION FOR ARKANSAS.

A Cairo letter in the New York Tribune says: "An exedition is fitting out, and is partly on the way, consisting f cavalry, infantry, and artillery, from Cape Girardeau and some other posts, for Little Rock, (Ark.) It is highly probable that it will terminate in taking possession not only of the capital, but of all the north part of the State. Since Cooper's defeat by Gen. Blunt the rebels have no organized army left, except the defeated and broken one under Holmes, who, hanging around Helena, is preparing himself for being totally finished. Large reinforcements.

FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

imminent at this point. Since our victory at Honey Springs, Cherokee Nation, on the 17th ultimo, the rebels of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the last House of have been reinforced by returning to the old battle field Cooper's force of four thousand, augmented by Cabell's made by Mr. LAIRD, that gentleman has addressed the fel- Arkansas brigade of twenty-five hundred strong, and Bailey's Texas brigade, about five hundred-ia all about twelve hundred and fifty, and ten pieces of artillery. The Union force here is but twenty-five hundred efficient men. The Thirteenth Kansas infantry and a battalion of the Sixth Kansas cavalry, in all eight hundred men, are making forced marches from Fort Scatt, and are expected here on Thursday. About Sunday next Gen. Blunt will cross and attack. The General says he will make it a fight or a foot race. In attack lies our only safety. We cannot stay without being surrounded, and we cannot re-treat without disaster. We believe in Blunt and victory

SURRENDER OF YUGATAN.

By the arrival of the schooner Castor, Capt Sechusen om Sisal, we learn that the State of Yucatan had, on the h of July, surrendered to the Revolutionists, and when Capt. S. sailed every thing was quiet - Com. Adv.

NOMINATIONS IN WISCONSIN. The Democratic State Convention which met at Madi son on Thursday last nominated for Governor Henry L. Palmer, for Lieu enant Governor Nelson Dewey, for Secretary of State Emile Rothe, for Treasurer Charles S.

Benton, for Attorney General Eleazar Wakely. The Convention is said to have been one of the largest ever assembled in the State. The delegates were three hundred in number, and there was a large attendance of spectators.

The Convention reiterated its platform of last year, add ing these two resolutions:

Resolved, That we had with delight some manifestations of a desire on the part of the people of some of the Secede States to return to their allegiance to the Union, and hold t to be the duty of the Administration cordially to co-operate with the people of such States for their restoration to the Union with all the guarantees of their rights and

interests contained in the Constitution.

Resolved, That while we would not withdraw our armies from the field, or in any manner recognise the so-called Confederated States, yet if such manifestations should become general throughout the Seceded States, we believe that the offices of peace should supercede those of war, and that it would in such event be the duty of the Administration to encourage the holding of a Constitutional Con-vention of all the States to restore peace, wa ntain the Union, and support the Constitution.

Despatches from Lexing'on, Kentucky, report quiet along the bord-r Forrest's mounted forces are said by refugees from East Tenessee to be assembling at Kings on, the county seat of Rosne county, and situate at the ection of Hotston and Clinch rivers. A rebel brigade under Armstrong had arrived at Kingston. Gen. Burnside reached L-xington on Monday, and is very actively en-gaged in pushing forward troops and supplies.

GOV. AIKEN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Parson Brown ow writes that Dr. Everett, of the Fifth hast Tennessee Infantry, who was confined in the Libbs Prison, was in the same room then with ex-Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, who had refused to take the oath of alle giagee to the Confederacy and to contribute means to sus-tain the rebellion. Gov. Aiken was the largest slaveholder in the South In 1855 he was the candidate for Speaker in the South. In 1855 he was the candidate for Speaker in the House of Representatives, and was supported by the united opposition to Mr. Banks. He was a man of great wealth, a thorough gentleman, and a firm friend of the Union, for which he now suffers such wrongs. The fact of his imprisonment has been kept out of the Southern papers; is deed it was said he had gone to Europe. Parson Brownlow insists "that our Government ought, without a week's delay, to arrest five prominent rebel citizens and confine them in irons until this 'old man eloquent' is set at liberty."

EXCITEMENT IN CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 11 .- The State is full of rus consequently an uneasy feeling in the public mind

On the 6th instant an affray occurred at Visalia, a small town in Tulare county, between accessionists and the sol-diers stationed there. One of the latter was killed. Say eral of the former were wounded. Thirty-six shots were exchanged.

Adjoining counties in the southern part of th ain numerous secessionists.

At Visalia great excitement prevailed. Some Union citizens, who organized as a home guard, and others pur sued the parties who fired at the soldiers. The house of the man who shot the soldier was burned down on the night of the 7th, which exseperated both Unionists and eccessionists, (ach party accusing the other of the deed.

Gen. Wright, military e mmander at San Francisc elegraphed that all the spare arms among the soldiers at Visalia be distributed to the best advantage, and ordered croops of cavalry from Owens and Burr to Visslia. To-day rumors are current of a secession outbresk

Santa Clara, and Solano, and Sonoma counties, north and outh of the bay, respectively. Both counties contain a arge secession element. The reports are discredited, bu their ready circulation creates alarm.

Gen. Wright telegraphed some days ago to Washington or the Government to immediately begin new defences for San Francisco costing about one million of dollars, but has received no reply. Last night the city supervisors voted the city's guarantee for the repayment to any person who would advance twenty thousand dallars to enable Gen. Wright to instantly commence proper fortifications

FROM CHARLESTON.

We learn from Charleston harbor that on the night of he 4th instant Capt. L. S. Paine, of the One Hundredt New York Volunteers, with a detachment of his men while on a scout near Lighthouse creek, was captured by the rebels, with all his men. The new Ironsides parties pated in a cannonade of Fort Wagner on Sunday week, and finally silenced the rebel guns. The firing was very heavy throughout that day between the Ottawa, a Monitor, the Ironsides, our works on Morris Island, and the rebe Forts Wagner, Johnson, Sumter, and Moultrie. Our troops on Morris Island continue in good spirits. Although the rebels keep pouring in shell from Forts Wagner, Sumter, and other fortifications, their protection is so com plete that the casualties are hardly worth noticing.

CAPTURES OF PRIZES.

The United States revenue steamer Reliance captured recently four prizes, one of which was loaded with whiskey, and had a large mail on board. The United States revenue steamer Hercules has also lately captured two prizes, one of which was loaded. Both the above vessels are engaged in cruising in the waters of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. The prizes will be sent to Hal-

BURNING OF SOLDIERS' BARRACKS. At twelve o'clock on Monday night nearly one-half of

he Barracks at New Dorp, Staten Island, were destroyed by fire. These buildings occupied the four sides of a square, and were capable of accommodating about fifteen thousand men. They were built last year, in anticipation of being needed for a conscript camp. Col. Lansing, the commander, is of opinion that the fire was the act of one of the drummer boys. The portion of the barracks destroyed extended upward of eighteen hundred feet, and the Colonel says was sufficient to accommodate four thousand officers and men. An investigation will be made into he cause of the fire.

INEQUALITIES OF THE ENROLLMENT.

ALBANY, AUGUST 10 -The Governor's letter to the President will be in a day or two backed up by an official report of one of Gov. Seymour's staff, made to the Governor. giving statistics somewhat surprising in their details. Facts and figures will be presented showing that in the

Republican districts in this State, which gave in the election of 1860, 457,257 votes, a call is now made for 39,626 conscripts, and that in the Democratic districts, in which a vote of only 151,243 votes were cast that year, 33,729 conscripts are called for. Still further, in Wadsworth's d stricts, which polled a vote of 353,641 last year, 33,068 onscripts are asked; while in Seymour's districts, where the aggregate vote was only 186,255, the Administration equires 40 287 conscripts. There are two Democratio districts in which the quota has not been announced, and this will make the discrepancy still greater,

The moment that this report is completed a copy will be forwarded to the President of the United S will also be given to the public. The above is only one of the many important facts that will be shown by it.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

MEMPHIS, AUGUST 8 .- The report of Gen. Hurlburt's esignation is untrue. Gen. Hall-ck has declined to receive it. Gen. Hulburt therefore remains in command of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

The Mobile News of the 3d instant says: "We have a multitude of reports terribly detrimental to the character and patriotism of the people of many places of Alabama and Mississippi. Many of them are too disgraceful to publish. A portion of our people have gone stark mad. They are bastard Southerners and recreant Confederates. "The Chief of the Choctaws has gone to Richmond.

"Johnston's army, 25,000 strong, is still at Meridian and Enterprise, ready to go to Mobile or east, as circumstances may require. Bragg is at Chattanoogs, with a part of his forces at Rome, Georgia.

"Extensive preparations are being made to finish the fortifications of Mobile."

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 .- The draft is nearly completed in the western part of the State. A revision of the enrollment lists has been ordered in the first and minih districts. embracing New York county, Long Island, Westchester county, and Staten Island. The draft therein will take place in about two weeks.

GOV. TOD OF OHIO-THE DRAFT. CINCINNATI, Aug. 11 .- The Commercial's Columbus

despatch says that Gov. Tod leaves for Washington to-day. An important meeting of distinguished personages will come off in that city within the next ten days, at which grave questions bearing on the present aspect of the rebellion will be discussed. The draft will not take place until the Governor returns.

VOLUNTEERING IN JERSEY. Hudson City (N. J.) has raised her quota of 158 in five

working days The arrangement between Governor Parker and the War Department allowed them twenty days. The bounty paid was three hundred dollars by the town, and fi ty dollars by the county, in addition to the amount offered by the Government.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

On the arrival of this gallant officer at New York on Monday, with his battle-scarred ship Hartford, and her brave crew, they were greeted with joyful salutes from all the forts and the French and Spanish war vessels in the harbor. The Hartford has been in battle at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Fort Chalmette, with the ram Arkansas, at Port Hudson twice, at Vicksburg, at Baton Rouge, and at Donaldsonville. Her hull and spars and rigging, it is stated, bear the marks of two hundred and forty round shot and shell, and unmentionable rifle and musket balls.

ANOTHER STATE COMING.

Another new State will soon stand at the door of the Union claiming admission into the family circle. On the 2d of September the people of Nevada Territory will elect delegates to a Constitutional Convention, by which the machinery for a State Government will be put in motion. This Territory was organized in March, 1861, and is stated to have a population of some sixty thousand. It lies west of 115 degrees of longitude and north of about 38 degrees of latitude, having Utah on the east, Oregon on the north, and California on the west

Gen. Robert H. Milroy is to be tried by a military general court-martial for an offence specified in an order of the General-in-Chief. Gen. Halleck has detailed officers to constitute the court.